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6. *HELIX* (*GEOTROCHUS*) *LEUCOPHÆA*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 5.)

Shell with a covered umbilicus, turbinately globose, transversely very finely striated, and, at the base more particularly, finely longitudinally striated; usually very light brown, ornamented with grey zones and bands; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6, gradually increasing, rounded, last very slightly reflected in front, subangled at the periphery, flattened at the base; suture impressed; aperture lunar-oval; peristome white, flatly expanded and reflected; margins approximating, columellar margin dilated and reflexed, concealing the umbilicus.

Diam., greatest 0·80, least 0·62; height 0·80 of an inch.

Hab. Gaudalcanar, San Christoval, and other islands of the Solomon group.

I have possessed specimens of this shell for several years; and it was considered, by good authorities to whom I referred it, to be *Helix migratoria*; I took for granted that it was such, and have frequently distributed it under that name. Having since looked into the characters of *Helix migratoria*, as given by Pfeiffer in the Proc. Zool. Soc. 1855, p. 108, and at the figure of the same (pl. xxxii. fig. 3), I find that they do not correspond with the characters of the shell now described, which I therefore consider to be a new species; it varies much in its markings, being sometimes uniformly of a grey colour without bands, and again uniformly of a light brown colour, with no grey zones or bands.

6. Descriptions of seven new Species of Land and Marine Shells from the Solomon Islands, Western Polynesia, and Australia. By JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

[Received December 4, 1871.]

(Plate IV.)

[Specimens of the species marked with an asterisk are deposited in the British Museum.]

*1. *HELIX* (*GEOTROCHUS*) *BRODIEI*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 6.)

Shell imperforate, flatly conical, thin, shining, obliquely faintly and irregularly plicately striated, white, with a chalk-white band at the suture and periphery, and with a spiral band of dark brown at the base, sometimes diffused; with the white band at the periphery; keeled, rather blunt at the apex; whorls 5, nearly flat, the last convex at the base; aperture oblique, rhomboidally ovate; peristome dark brown, moderately thickened, margins approximating, the right slightly deflexed, the columellar margin reflected and furnished with a straight callus.

Diam. maj. 8, min. $6\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 7 lin.

Hab. Choiseul Island, Solomon Islands.

This fine species I have named after its discoverer Capt. Brodie, an enthusiastic collector, who has contributed much to our knowledge of the Solomon Islands.

Varieties of this species occur in which the dark-brown band is occasionally found above the chalk-white one, and a brown band under the periphery.

*2. *HELIX* (*GEOTROCHUS*) *CHOISEULENSIS*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 7.) 5 m

Shell perforate, conical, moderately solid, obliquely very finely striated, reddish brown, ornamented with a yellow sutural band, and two others below; spire conical, apex acute; whorls 6, moderately convex, the last not descending, slightly angled at the periphery, convex at the base; aperture diagonal; peristome rose-coloured, rather widely expanded and reflected; columellar margin dilated and reflexed, almost covering the perforation.

Diam. maj. 8, min. 6, alt. 8 lin.

Hab. Choiseul Island, Solomon Islands (*Captain Brodie*).

This pretty species is intermediate in form between *Helix splendescens*, Cox, and *Helix mendana*, Angas, also from the Solomon Islands.

*3. *HELIX* (*GEOTROCHUS*) *MENDOZA*, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 8.) 6 m

Shell narrowly perforate, conical, rather thin, very finely obliquely striated, light straw-colour throughout; spire conoid, apex rather obtuse; whorls 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, narrowly channelled at the suture, sharply carinated and angled at the periphery, base rather flat; aperture oblique, triangularly ovate; peristome thin, white, right margin a little expanded, columellar margin reflexed, and expanded over the perforation.

Diam. maj. $6\frac{1}{2}$, min. $5\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 8 lin.

Hab. Choiseul Island, Solomon Islands (*Captain Brodie*).

This species differs from any of the known *Geotrochi* from the Solomon Islands in being sharply carinated at the periphery.

4. *HELIX* (*CAMÆNA*) *MULGRAVENSIS*, sp. nov.

Shell umbilicated, turbinately globose, thin, smooth, very faintly obliquely striated with fine granulations (only seen under the lens), reddish yellow, with numerous spiral chestnut lines and bands; spire conoid, obtuse; whorls 6, convex, last deflected in front, base sculptured the same as the upper surface; umbilicus deep; aperture diagonal, lunate, interior purplish; peristome reflected, tinged with brown, margins approximating and joined by a thin callus, columellar margin dilated and reflected, nearly covering the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 2 inches 4 lin., min. 1 inch 2 lin., alt. 1 inch 1 lin.

Hab. Mulgrave Island, Torres Strait, North Australia (*coll. Brazier and Hargraves*).

This species is distinguished by the numerous fine reddish lines

encircling the whole of the shell, more numerous on the base, and by the pink and brown peristome.

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*5. TRITON (*EPIDROMUS*) COXI, sp. nov. (Plate IV. fig. 9.)

Shell turrite, thin, with six rather indistinct rounded varices; spire slightly twisted, apex obtuse; whorls 6, sculptured with irregular, very close-set, longitudinal ribs, slightly noduled at the suture, rounded, and articulated with fine impressed striæ, very light brown, darker on the varices, the whorls furnished with three transverse lines in the form of dots somewhat like a chain, the last or body-whorl with a dark-brown blotch, and finely marked with dots of the same colour; columella arcuate, smooth; lip white, thickened; canal very short, recurved; outer lip white, finely denticulated within.

Alt. 1 inch, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Bellengen River, New South Wales (*Brazier*).

This pretty species I have named after Dr. James Cox of Sydney.

It is the second species of the subgenus *Epidromus* that has been found on the coast of New South Wales; it is a very light shell, while the *Epidromus brazieri*, Angas, is a thick and heavy shell. I obtained a few broken specimens of it also at the Bellengen river.

6. TRITONIDEA PETTERDI, sp. nov.

Shell fusiform, thick, longitudinally flatly ribbed and transversely ridged, the interstices filled with rows of muricated scales (only seen under the lens), whitish, ornamented with a pure white band in the centre of the whorls, and a faint brown one below; spire moderately elevated, apex blunt; whorls 6, almost flat, suture impressed; aperture ovate; canal short, slightly recurved; columella arched; outer lip crenulated, thickened externally, strongly denticulated within.

Alt. $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 lines.

Hab. North-east coast of Tasmania (*W. F. Petterd*).

I have only seen one specimen of this species, which is in the cabinet of Mr. Petterd.

7. HUMPHREYIA COXI. (Plate IV. figs. 10, 10a.)

Shell with the valves large, broadly ovately rounded, horny white, irregularly roughly striated; tube straight, smooth, opaque-white, short and round; disk globularly inflated, wrinkled, rather sparingly covered with short, straight, small tubes and a few perforations.

Length of valves 0.46, breadth 0.32; height of inflated disk 1.00, breadth 0.80; length of tube from edge of disk 1.05 inch.

Hab. Near Port Stephens, east coast of New South Wales.

The general shape of this interesting shell reminds one of a short club. It differs from the only other species of the same genus, *Humphreyia strangei*, in the very large ovately rounded shell, in the straight tube, and in the inflated disk; the tube partakes of the character of the genus *Humphreyia*, and the inflated disk of that of

Aspergillum. The type specimen is in the cabinet of Dr. James C. Cox of Sydney.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. *Helix* (*Helicostyla*) *croftoni*, p. 18.
 2. — (*Hadra*) *parsoni*, p. 18.
 3. *Bulimus* (*Pleocostylus*) *cuniculinsulæ*, p. 19.
 4. — (*Charis*) *kreftii*, p. 19.
 5. *Helix* (*Geotrochus*) *leucophæa*, p. 20.
 6. — (—) *brodei*, p. 20.
 7. — (—) *choiseulensis*, p. 21.
 8. — (—) *mendoza*, p. 21.
 9. *Triton* (*Epidromus*) *coxi*, p. 22.
 10. *Humphreyia* *coxi*, p. 22.

In a second communication from Mr. Brazier, the following additional habitats of certain species of *Volutidæ* were given :—

Scapha mamilla, Gray, hitherto regarded as only from Tasmania, has been found near Lake Macquarie, New South Wales.

Scaphella marmorata, Swainson, ranges from Onter Manly Beach, near the north head of Port Jackson, northwards as far as the Clarence river.

Scapha deshayesii, Reeve, is not from the Solomon Islands, as given by Dr. Gray in his British-Museum Catalogue, but from the east coast of New Caledonia, at Uagap, and north of Balade.

Scapha punctata, Swainson, is found at intervals all along the east coast of New South Wales, from Broken Bay northwards as far as the Bellengen and Clarence rivers.

January 16, 1872.

Prof. Newton, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of December, 1871 :—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of December was 64, of which 6 were by birth, 29 by presentation, 17 by purchase, 4 received in exchange, and 8 received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 94.

Amongst the additions three only are of sufficient interest to call for special remarks. These are :—

1. A Cuvier's Toucan (*Ramphastos cuvieri*), purchased Dec. 14th, being the first example of this fine species received alive by the Society.